

2004 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

BMWD MOBILE CITY ESTATES

Phone No: (210) 922-1221

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: Every 4th Monday of the Month

Time: 6:00 PM

Location: 2047 W. Malone

Phone No: (210) 922-1221

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

WATER SOURCES: The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (210) 922 - 1221 - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.



Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from Ground water sources. It comes from the following Aquifer: TRINITY.

TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this report. If we receive or purchase water from another system, their susceptibility is not included in this assessment. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

About The Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

and results

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Treatment Technique (TT)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ABBREVIATIONS

- NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- MFL** - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- pCi/L** - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- ppm** - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- ppb** - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
- ppt** - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- ppq** - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Inorganic Contaminants

| Year (Range) | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | MCLG | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----|------|-----------------|--|
| 2001 2001 | Barium | 0.051 | 0.0513 | 0.0513 | 2 | 2 | ppm | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2003 2003 | Fluoride | 0.200 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 4 | 4 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| 2004 2004 | Nitrate | 1.610 | 1.61 | 1.61 | 10 | 10 | ppm | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2001 2001 | Gross beta emitters | 2.700 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 50 | 0 | pCi/L | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |

Organic Contaminants NOT TESTED OR REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

| Year | Disinfectant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | MCLG | Unit of Measure | Source of Disinfectant |
|------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----|------|-----------------|--|
| 2004 | Chlorine | 1.350 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 4 | 4 | ppm | Disinfectant used to control microbes. |

Disinfection Byproducts

| Year (Range) | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|--------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----|-----------------|---|
| 2004 2004 | Total Haloacetic Acids | 5.800 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 60 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2004 2004 | Total Trihalomethanes | 23.100 | 23.1 | 23.1 | 80 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

Unregulated Contaminants

| Year (Range) | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|--------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----|-----------------|---|
| 2002 2002 | Bromoform | 4.000 | 4 | 4 | | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2002 2002 | Bromodichloromethane | 3.100 | 3.1 | 3.1 | | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2002 2002 | Dibromochloromethane | 6.100 | 6.1 | 6.1 | | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

Lead and Copper

| Year (Range) | Contaminant | The 90th Percentile | Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level | Action Level | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|--------------|-------------|---------------------|--|--------------|-----------------|---|
| 1999 1999 | Lead | 3.1000 | 0 | 15 | ppb | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 1999 1999 | Copper | 0.1570 | 0 | 1.3 | ppm | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |

Turbidity NOT REQUIRED

COLIFORMS

What are coliforms?

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

Fecal coliform bacteria and, in particular, E. coli, are members of the coliform bacteria group originating in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals and are passed into the environment through feces. The presence of fecal coliform bacteria (E. coli) in drinking water may indicate recent contamination of the drinking water with fecal material. The following table indicates whether total coliform or fecal coliform bacteria were found in the monthly drinking water samples submitted for testing by your water supplier last year.

Total Coliform

| Year | Contaminant | Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|--|-------------------------|--|-----|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2004 | Total Coliform Bacteria | 1 | * | Presence | Naturally present in the environment. |
| * Two or more coliform found samples in any single month. | | | | | |

Fecal Coliform NOT DETECTED

Secondary and Other Not Regulated Constituents

(No associated adverse health effects)

| Year (Range) | Constituent | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | Limit | Unit of Measure | Source of Constituent |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------|-----------------|---|
| 2003 2003 | Bicarbonate | 372.000 | 372 | 372 | NA | ppm | Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone. |
| 2001 2001 | Calcium | 140.000 | 140 | 140 | NA | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| 2003 2003 | Chloride | 31.000 | 31 | 31 | 300 | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity |
| 2001 2001 | Copper | 0.005 | 0.00505 | 0.00505 | NA | ppm | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |
| 2001 2001 | Hardness as Ca/Mg | 425.000 | 425 | 425 | NA | ppm | Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium. |
| 2001 2001 | Magnesium | 18.500 | 18.5 | 18.5 | NA | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| 2001 2001 | Nickel | 3.390 | 3.39 | 3.39 | NA | ppb | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2003 2003 | pH | 7.200 | 7.2 | 7.2 | NA | units | Measure of corrosivity of water. |
| 2001 2001 | Sodium | 41.200 | 41.2 | 41.2 | NA | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2003 2003 | Sulfate | 45.000 | 45 | 45 | 300 | ppm | Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2003 2003 | Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ | 305.000 | 305 | 305 | NA | ppm | Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts. |
| 2001 2001 | Zinc | 108.000 | 108 | 108 | 5000 | ppb | Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry. |